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### REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

1. *The Book of the New Covenant of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.* By Granville Penn, Esq. 8vo. pp. 470. 2. *Annotations to the Book of the New Covenant; with an Expository Preface, in which is reprinted, J. L. Hug, De Antiquitate Codicis Vaticani Commentatio.* By the Same. 8vo. pp. 509. London, 1837. Duncan.

MR. PENN is well known to biblical scholars, as a gentleman who has devoted a large portion of his life to the illustration of the Scriptures. Actuated by the desire, the most honourable, pure, and wise of all, of giving his tribute to the cause of God and the well-being of his fellow-men, he has been a vigorous assailant of the infidelity which, in his judgment, has attempted to shake the Mosaic history. In his latest work, the volumes before us, bringing to his noble task the aids of intelligent scholarship, clear judgment, and religious sincerity, he has conferred an inestimable service on the Christian world.

From the commencement of the eighteenth century, a remarkable degree of attention had been directed to the Greek text of the New Testament: Mr. Penn calls it the New Covenant, and justly; but we retain the name, in this fugitive notice, merely from its common use. A great deal of most valuable information was obtained by comparison of the MSS. which then began to be drawn from the libraries abroad and at home; but this was scarcely more than an exhibition of scholastic dexterity. The practical application of the discoveries was still wanting; and when the application was made, it was, unhappily, made by hands, of all others, the most unfitted for a duty of such incomparable importance. Of all the nations that tread the earth, the Germans possess the least of that faculty which enables men to draw a rational conclusion. They are admirable pioneers. No nation can toil with more indefatigable drudgery; but when the way through the wilderness is once opened by those sturdy serfs, hands of a much higher order must convert it into usefulness, or cover it with beauty. One great misfortune which pervades the German theological school is, that nearly all the leading scholars are professors in their universities, and dependent on the casual popularity of their lectures. The general result is, that truth gives way to income. The professor must consult novelty; cultivate the fashionable mode of thinking; be supremely cautious of offending public prejudice; and, above all, indulge his hearers in those daring defiance of scriptural reality, and in those flighty and fantastic views of scriptural mysteries, which gratify the presumption of the immature. The example of Frederic the Second, the witty and singularly worthless king of Prussia—himself the mimic of Voltaire, as he made his kingdom the mimic of France—spread infidelity through Germany; a crime for which his country after wards feebly atoned, by years of chains and torments of blood.

Another great misfortune of Protestant Germany is, the want of an Established church, thereby wanting all the invaluable advantages

that are to be derived to religion—from a public and acknowledged repository of doctrine from ancient times;—a perpetual provision of learning and learned men, expressly appointed to the defence and illustration of the ancient truth;—a standard of sufficient authority to restrain the caprices, without controlling the freedom of the human mind, and a power, invested with that salutary civil discipline, by which men are kept from outrage until they have learned to reason; and gross insults and voluntary violences to religion are held in a degree of order, essential less even to the peace of the church than the safety of the community.

The number of the MSS. of the New Testament already collated, is about 500. Many of those are copies of each other; many are fragments; and nearly all exhibit marks of that haste, error, and ignorance, which were to be expected from copyists, untaught, hurried, or terrified by the fear of persecution. The extinction of the Scriptures has been the especial object of persecution, from the days of Trajan, down to the last decree of the pope, which actually describes the Bible Society as “the operation of the devil.” Four classes, or families, of those MSS. have been supposed by the German scholars. Griesbach, their most celebrated name, arranges those “Recensions” under the Alexandrine, the Occidental, and the Byzantine. Michaelis has added the Edesene. Scholz reduces them to two, the Alexandrine and Constantinopolitan, of which he regards the former as the inferior. Mr. Penn, on the contrary, regards the Alexandrine as palpably the superior, and substantiates its claim.

Our authorised translation is chiefly from the Latin vulgate,—an unfortunate source, for the vulgate is frequently inaccurate; and the Latin, by wanting the article, is unequal to give the exactness of the Greek. The text of our Greek Testament is nearly in the same condition. It is based on the text published by Erasmus, originally in 1516, and subsequently corrected in four editions. He does not appear to have had more than four MSS. for this work; and even to the last he had but eight, and none of those older than the tenth century. The “*Editio Princeps*” of Erasmus, in 1516, successively corrected by himself, Stephens, Beza, and Elzevir, is our present *textus receptus*. Thus, its authority rests upon about four MSS. of low date. We have since had between six and seven hundred MSS., some of them rising up to the fifth century. It is to give the world the advantage of those important aids, that Mr. Penn has produced his translation.

On the first principle of criticism, that of presuming the oldest MS. authority to be nearest the truth, he has taken the entire text of the most ancient surviving MS., the “*Codex Vaticanus*,” or Vatican MS., noted 1209 in the Vatican catalogue, and marked B by Wetstein. This celebrated MS., from its acknowledged priority in age to all other existing MSS., possesses an authority to which none of those can lay claim, by which the latest revisers of our authorised version sought to improve the English translation. It is the

only surviving MS. so ancient as to have been written, not only before the general adoption of the Ammonian and Euthalian divisions of the Scripture, but also before the incorporation of the name of “Ephesus” with the context of St. Paul’s introduction to the circular Epistle to the churches of Asia Minor. Of this MS. Scholz says, “that it takes precedence of all MSS. in point of venerable antiquity, for it was written in the fifth century.” Other authorities place it higher still. Schulz says, that Hug has proved that it was written before the middle of the fourth century.

But the Christian student is not to be alarmed by such announcements of discoveries in the text of the Scriptures: it is his business to know the truth, and to follow it. Yet, it is remarkable that those varieties of the MSS. are almost wholly confined to points which, in any other book, would be regarded as scarcely more than the play of criticism. A sentence here and there is taken away, which, in the course of time had crept from the note in the margin into the body of the text. A misreading of a part of a word, which confused the sense, is corrected, and the sense is thus far restored; and this is nearly all. There is no impeachment of any of the great received doctrines; no obscurity thrown on any of the received facts; no aid given to any of the ancient or modern heresies, which have with such melancholy effect oppressed the career of Christianity: they have not been able to stain the purity of Scripture. On this point we have, with especial respect to the great primary doctrine of Christianity—the divinity of our Lord—the valuable testimony of Michaelis. “After the most diligent inquiry,” says this celebrated scholar, “especially by those who would banish the divinity of Christ from the articles of our religion, not a single various reading has been discovered in the two principal passages—John, i. 1, and Rom. ix. 5; and this very doctrine, instead of being shaken by the collations of Mill and Wetstein, has been rendered more certain than ever. The adversaries of the Christian religion, then, have no reason to triumph in the formidable number of our various readings.” (Introd. vol. i. 266.)

It is not our purpose to detail the many examples in which an adherence to the Vatican MS. has cleared the text, and, through it, the excellent translation which Mr. Penn offers to the public. Without any touch of pertinacity or pedantry, he has shewn the uses of calm and vigorous knowledge applied to the elucidation of Scripture difficulties. Some of his new translations of words and sentences are undeniable; and, if we do not always agree with them in their full generality, we are sure to find reason for very closely examining our previous opinions. Thus, in the instance of the word, *δικαιοσύνη*, Mr. Penn pronounces it to be, in every case, *justification*, and not, as is usual, *righteousness*. We fully admit that the doctrine of “imputed righteousness,” taken literally and coarsely, is a hazardous one; that it produces boasting, and that it is wholly impossible to conceive how the virtues of one man can be substantially transferred to the person of another. But, if this word is always to be



threshold of the cottager, and betakes itself to the budding woods, where it joins the vernal chorus. It now loses much of its familiarity with man, and its habits become fully as shy and secluded as the rest of the sylvan choristers. Still, however, though it seldom enters our houses during the summer months, yet it evinces its attachment for the dwellings of man by frequenting, chiefly, such woods as are in the neighbourhood of them. Thus, if you enter the heart of an extensive wood, you are not likely to meet with it; but as you advance to its skirts, and especially where there are houses, you are sure to be saluted with its 'wood-notes wild.' Like the house-sparrow, it is not met with in uninhabited places, bleak moors, extensive commons, &c., but occurs, and that plentifully, near the dwellings of man. Thus far, certainly, it has claims on our protection; but when, on the other hand, we look to its pugnacious and relentless habits, its revengeful and vindictive propensities, one would almost feel inclined to close one's door against it in the time of need. The whole summer is spent in quarrelling, and this warfare is carried on without regard to either sex or age. Like game-cocks, the young redbreasts begin to fight as soon as they leave the nest: nor do they pay more respect to their own relations; nothing being commoner than to see the adults pursuing even their own offspring, with unrelenting ardour, amid the very bushes, perchance, where, but a few days ago, they had been so fondly cherished and protected in the nest. So much for the parental affection of this apparently lovely and innocent bird. But, kind reader, if you will only have patience, I can tell you some more tales about your favourite—tales, too, which you might verify any day with your own eyes, if you would just take the trouble of strolling through the grove adjoining your house in summer. My esteemed correspondent, Mr. Blyth, says he has seen two of these birds fight in his garden until one was killed; and, though I have never known their battles come to that extremity, yet I have, on many occasions, observed them skirmishing with such relentless ferocity and unabated ardour, that, had I not interposed, fatal consequences must inevitably have ensued to one party. On one occasion, especially, I remember to have found two of these birds engaged in such glorious conflict, under a laurel bush, that neither of the combatants observed my approach, or, at all events, they heeded it not; and both of them fell into the hands of the 'prying naturalist.' On putting them into a cage, capacious enough to have held a dozen birds of a more peaceful nature, to my no small surprise they renewed the combat as fiercely as ever. I now released one of my prisoners, and each of them instantly poured forth its song in defiance of the other—the one within the wires, and the other at full liberty. The next day I set my other captive at liberty, and, on the evening of the same day, found the champions again at their post, fighting each other 'tooth and nail.' I now separated them for the third and last time. This is what one would call carrying the spirit of revenge rather too far. The organ of destructiveness must be very fully developed in this bird. I have often taken advantage of the extreme pugnacity of the robin-redbreast, for the capturing others of its species. The method alluded to is as follows:—if you tie a robin-redbreast by the leg inside a small cage, and leave the door open, many minutes will not elapse before another of its kind, attracted by its fluttering, approaches the cage, hops round it two or three times, uttering its

note of menace, and, lastly, boldly rushes into the cage, and enters into close combat with the unfortunate captive. How the battle might terminate, if the birds were left to themselves, I know not; but suffice it to say, that the new comer may be captured, and, in his turn, be tied to the cage, as a lure for its brethren. But it is unnecessary even to use a cage for this purpose. The birds may be tied, as soon as caught, to a stake, or any thing that is at hand; for the robin redbreast, when intent on destroying one of its fellow-creatures, is little mindful of any danger that may threaten itself. Whether or not that dreadful enemy to birds, the wily cat, would have any influence on them at such times, I am not aware; but, so far as I have observed, man has not. It may also be captured by smearing the edges of a vessel, filled with hemp or canary-seed, with birdlime; but this is apt to soil its delicate plumage to such a degree, that the bird is scarcely 'fit to be seen' afterwards. If it were worth while, however, it might be wiped off with sand or dry earth. There are many other ways of capturing the robin-redbreast, but these it is unnecessary to detail; for, whatever excuse there may be for keeping other birds in cages, there surely can be none for confining this, as it may be both seen and heard at all times and all seasons, with very little trouble. While it requires the enthusiasm of a Wilson, an Audubon, a Montagu, or a Mudie, to investigate the habits of the feathered inhabitants of the rock, the mountain, the swamp, and the river, the ways of our familiar songster are always open to the view of the most careless observer. And this it is which has caused it to become so general a favourite in all the countries it visits or inhabits. The song of the robin-redbreast is not very loud, but is remarkable for its sweet, soft, and melancholy expression. In summer, as I have before observed, it is little noticed, but in autumn it is peculiarly delightful; though I am certain of the truth of Selby's supposition, that the notes which are heard in autumn and winter, proceed from the throats of the young of the year. Nor do I ever remember to have heard the adult bird singing, in its natural state, during the inclement seasons; but, when confined to the house, or in a cage, both old and young will carol away 'right merrily.' In sweetness and softness, I think the song of the robin-redbreast is unexcelled by any of our other sylvan choristers, though, as a whole, it is surpassed by many. Witness, for instance—leaving the brake-nightingale, the 'leader of the vernal chorus' out of the question—the ethereal strains of the garden-fauvet, the black-capt-fauvet, the wood-lark, and many others. But none of these—no, not even the brake-nightingale itself, possesses that ineffably sweet expression which we must pronounce to be peculiar to our humble favourite."

Mr. Wood has tried some curious experiments in placing the eggs of one bird in the nest of another, a practice well worth the notice and pursuit of every observer of their habits; and he tells us,—

"I once added to a garden thrush's nest, containing five eggs, other five eggs belonging to a garden ouzel in the neighbourhood, whom I had taken the liberty of robbing of her lawful property. Eight of these were hatched, and nearly the whole got safely through their infancy. The parents appeared to have some difficulty in providing for so large a progeny, and, after a few days, one of the young garden ouzels died; though I believe it was rather crushed than starved to death. I had the pleasure of

seeing this motley brood follow their parents among the long grass and low bushes many days after they had quitted the nest, but observed that after a time they parted company, and the garden ouzels were no longer seen. The rest remained with their parents a considerable time (as is their custom), and were fed by them."

Again, speaking of sparrows:—

"I once found a nest in a small hole immediately over a passage, amongst some offices, where servants were constantly passing and re-passing. Having taken out the eggs, six in number, I replaced them by an equal number of garden thrush's eggs, which, notwithstanding their large size, were duly hatched. After this, I visited the spot every day; but three of the young birds died in succession, having been either squeezed or starved to death. Two now remained, and I saw them till they were fully fledged, when they disappeared, and probably escaped in safety. I was very desirous of seeing how the young birds were fed, but never succeeded in attaining this object."

The following, respecting the ivy-wren, is singular:—

"It is a curious, and, to naturalists, a well-known fact, that this bird varies the materials of its nest according to the situation in which it is placed; and, accordingly, those built in ivy-clad walls or trees, and in mossy places of any kind, invariably consist almost wholly of green moss outside. But when it builds in raspberry bushes, scarce a particle of green moss is used; the whole structure, both externally and internally, being composed of the leaves of the raspberry. This is one of the most extraordinary departures from the ordinary mode of nest-building with which I am acquainted; and, though three or four instances of it have fallen under my observation, it appears to have been noticed by no writers on British ornithology whose works I have consulted."

As Londoners aforesaid, and used to their company, we are sorry to find that Mr. Wood is a determined enemy to sparrows, which he calls familiar and detested creatures.

"Few birds," he declares, "are so common, or so universally met with, as the pert, mischievous, thieving house-sparrow."

"The house-sparrow has never been a favourite with me; and, looking at its bold, vulgar, and impudent aspect, one would scarce imagine it to rank in the same family as the common goldwing, the hedge coalhood, the huntings, or, in short, with any of the other British *Fringillidae*. Indeed, its 'radically plebeian' manners go very far to justify the train of maledictions poured upon its hapless head by the eloquent and illustrious, but faulty Buffon. It everywhere carries with it a bad reputation; though, of course, its extensively frugivorous propensities, and its voracious appetite, weigh infinitely more—and, perhaps, justly—with the multitude, than any defects in plumage, manners, or even voice."

It is not, perhaps, for us to endeavour to stem this torrent of abuse; but we would urge, in exculpation to a certain degree, that it may be owing to his near neighbourhood and constant intercourse with mankind, that the sparrow has become voracious, thieving, bold, vulgar, impudent, and plebeian. These are all human propensities and habits, and birds may catch them as we catch birds: at any rate, we should like to hear a sparrow's version of the matter, or read a small volume from his quill, dedicated to his esteemed and highly gifted friend, Chaff Finch, Esq. F.O.S. But inimical as our author is to these *Fringillidae*, he is



obliged to confess they have some good qualities—some virtues that would do honour to their human associates. For,

"Few birds are more careful of their young than the present species, and fewer still of our small birds take such effectual means of preserving them. The parents will follow their caged young to any distance; and, if they happen to be absent at the time of the capture, scent them out in an incredibly short space of time. I remember, on one occasion, caging four young birds, from a nest in the thatch of a cottage. They were instantly carried off to a distance of about two miles, in the absence of the parents, and were imprisoned in a small out-house, where their cries, if they made any, could not possibly be heard by the old birds. Scarcely had they been there five minutes, however, when the parents arrived, and made their way to the young captives through a broken pane of glass. As soon as they had been fed and fondled, the parents departed, in search of more food, as the young birds were by no means satisfied. I now carried them to quite a different part of the house, and lodged them in a kind of cellar, with but one small aperture for light and air. Here they made no noise, but lay perfectly still, and must have been very hungry. For some hours the old sparrows were observed flying about in all directions, in search of their young. At length, I perceived them fly over the very spot where they were concealed, when the prisoners instantly set up loud cries. This acted like an electric shock upon them—they dropped down as if 'thunder-struck'; but, recovering their wings before they reached the ground, a few minutes found them feeding the young birds, which were now allowed to escape. This proves how great is the affection of the house-sparrow for its young, and how sagacious it is in searching them out when lost."

They need no Foundling Hospitals. But these few selections must suffice for all we have to do for Mr. Wood's book, which is altogether a very pleasing one, and full of that sort of observation which is invariably delightful to readers of every description. We have now to notice—

*The Ornithological Guide, &c.* By C. Thorold Wood, Esq., pp. circ. 240. London. Whitaker.

In this the author discusses (as he says on his title-page) several interesting points in ornithology, particularly the subject of nomenclature, one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the science. The early part of the work is occupied with a rather strongly worded argument against the opinions of Mr. Strickland, addressed to *The Analyst*, on this question, which we must leave to the original fields of fight. Mr. Wood then passes under brief review most of the works on ornithology which have recently been published, and, we think, very justly remarks on their merits and defects. But his best portion is an appendix—a catalogue of the birds of Britain; which, in spite of the uncertainty and multiplicity of names still given to almost every genus and family (and, in spite of some of his own rejections and innovations much confusing the student), will be found to be of essential use to the ornithologist in every district of Great Britain.

*Recollections of Europe.* By J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., author of "The Pilot," "The Spy," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1837. Bentley.

"I HAVE (says Mr. Cooper, in his Preface) no excuse of haste, or of want of time, to offer for the defects of these volumes. All I ask is, that

they may be viewed as no more than they profess to be. They are the gleanings of a harvest already gathered, thrown together in a desultory manner, and without the slightest, or, at least, very small pretensions, to any of those arithmetical and statistical accounts that properly belong to works of a graver character. They contain the passing remarks of one who has certainly seen something of the world, whether it has been to his advantage or not; who had reasonably good opportunities to examine what he saw; and who is not conscious of being, in the slightest degree, influenced 'by fear, favour, or the hope of reward.' His *compte rendu* must pass for what it is worth."

This is a fair statement and challenge; in observing upon which, we can truly say that we have found many things to interest and amuse us in these "desultory pages." They are an *omnium gatherum*, as folks call things of the sort; but when they proceed from observant persons, they, however slight, are almost sure to have enough to gratify observant readers. We will follow in Mr. Cooper's track, as given in his letters, and endeavour to illustrate this position. In June 1826, he left New York, and arrived safely in England, where we select his first experience (this voyage after twenty years) at Cowes:—

"The Isle of Wight is celebrated for its butter, and yet we found it difficult to eat it! The English, and many other European nations, put no salt in their table butter; and we, who had been accustomed to the American usage, exclaimed with one voice against its insipidity. A near relation of A—'s, who once served in the British army, used to relate an anecdote on the subject of tastes, that is quite in point. A brother officer, who had gone safely through the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, landed at Portsmouth, on his return home. Among the other privations of his recent service, he had been compelled to eat butter whose fragrance scented the whole Rock. Before retiring for the night, he gave particular orders to have hot rolls and Isle of Wight butter served for breakfast. The first mouthful disappointed him, and, of course, the unlucky waiter suffered. The latter protested that he had executed the order to the letter. 'Then take away your Isle of Wight butter,' growled the officer, 'and bring me some that has a taste.'"

Among the London sights and sensations, the following smacks of the originality with which an intelligent American will view what to us are familiar objects,—it relates to Westminster Abbey:—

"I stood gazing at the pile, until I felt the sensation we term 'a creeping of the blood.' I knew that Westminster, though remarkable for its chapel, was by no means a first-rate specimen of its own style of architecture; and, at that moment, a journey through Europe promised to be a gradation of enjoyments, each more exquisite than the other. All the architecture of America united would not assemble a tithe of the grandeur, the fanciful, or of the beautiful (a few imitations of Grecian temples excepted), that were to be seen in this single edifice. If I were to enumerate the strong and excited feelings which are awakened by viewing novel objects, I should place this short visit to the abbey as giving birth in me to sensation No. 1. The emotion of a first landing in Europe had long passed; our recent 'land-fall' had been like any other 'land-fall,' merely pleasant; and I even looked upon St. Paul's as an old and a rather familiar friend. This was absolutely my introduction to the Gothic,

and it has proved to be an acquaintance pregnant of more pure satisfaction than any other it has been my good fortune to make since youth."

From England Mr. C. proceeded to France, and landed at Havre, where every thing was most uncomfortable. Thence he steamed up the Seine for Rouen, and, by land, to Paris. At Paris the annexed remarks on centralisation strike us:—

"It was the policy of Napoleon to create a system of centralisation, that should cause every thing to emanate from himself. The whole organisation of government had this end in view, and all the details of the departments have been framed expressly to further this object. The prefects are no more than so many political *aides*, whose duty it is to carry into effect the orders that emanate from the great head; and lines of telegraphs are established all over France, in such a way that a communication may be sent from the Tuilleries to the remotest corner of the kingdom in the course of a few hours. It has been said, that one of the first steps towards effecting a revolution ought to be to seize the telegraphs at Paris, by means of which such information and orders could be sent into the provinces as the emergency might seem to require. This system of centralisation has almost neutralised the advancement of the nation in a knowledge of the usages and objects of the political liberty that the French have obtained, by bitter experience, from other sources. It is the constant aim of that portion of the community which understands the action of free institutions, to increase the powers of the municipalities, and to lessen the functions of the central government; but their efforts are resisted with a jealous distrust of every thing like popular dictation. Their municipal privileges are, rightly enough, thought to be the entering wedges of real liberty. The people ought to manage their own affairs, just as far as they can do so without sacrificing their interests for want of a proper care, and here is the starting point of representation. So far from France enjoying such a system, however, half the time\* a bell cannot be rung in a parish church, or a bridge repaired, without communications with, and orders from, Paris."

In Paris, Mr. Cooper met Mr. Canning at an entertainment given by the American minister, and he tells us:—

"Mr. Gallatin did me the favour to present me to Mr. Canning. The conversation was short, and was chiefly on America. There was a sore spot in his feelings in consequence of a recent negotiation, and he betrayed it. He clearly does not love us; but what Englishman does?"

Speaking more generally, he adds:—

"I have learned early to understand, that wherever there is an Englishman in the question, it behoves an American to be reserved, punctilious, and sometimes stubborn. There is a strange mixture of kind feeling, prejudice, and ill-nature, as respects us, wrought into the national character of that people, that will not admit of much mystification. That they should not like us may be natural enough; but, if they seek the intercourse, they ought, on all occasions, to be made to conduct it equally, without annoyance and condescension, and on terms of perfect equality; conditions, by the way, that are scarcely agreeable to their present notions of superiority."

We are glad to see such sentiments at least partially corrected in a note:—

\* The meaning here seems obscure.

"The change in this respect during the last ten years is *patent*. No European nation has, probably, just at this moment as much real respect for America as the English, though it is still mixed with great ignorance, and a very sincere dislike. Still, the enterprise, activity, and growing power of the country are forcing themselves on the attention of our kinsmen; and if the government understood its foreign relations as well as it does its domestic, and made a proper exhibition of maritime preparation and of maritime force, this people would hold the balance in many of the grave questions that are now only in abeyance in European politics."

We abstain from the past politics and revolution in Paris, respecting which Mr. Cooper's details possess considerable interest, and rather refer to his more peculiar topics. His meeting with Sir Walter Scott (with whom a Princess — had promised to make him better acquainted) is characteristic. A carriage drove up to his residence as he was going out, but he returned to ascertain if the visit might be to himself.

"The carriage-steps rattled, and presently a large, heavy-moulded man appeared in the door of the hotel. He was gray, and limped a little, walking with a cane. His carriage immediately drove round, and was succeeded by mine, again; so I descended. We passed each other on the stairs, bowing as a matter of course. I had got to the door, and was about to enter the carriage, when it flashed on my mind that the visit might be to myself. The two lower floors of the hotel were occupied as a girl's boarding-school — the reason of our dwelling in it, for our own daughters were in the establishment; *au second*, there was nothing but our own *appartement*; and above us, again, dwelt a family whose visitors never came in carriages. The door of the boarding-school was below, and men seldom came to it at all. Strangers, moreover, sometimes did honour me with calls. Under these impressions I paused, to see if the visitor went as far as our flight of steps. All this time, I had not the slightest suspicion of who he was, though I fancied both the face and form were known to me. The stranger got up the large stone steps slowly, leaning with one hand on the iron railing, and with the other on his cane. He was on the first landing as I stopped, and, turning towards the next flight, our eyes met. The idea that I might be the person he wanted, seemed then to strike him for the first time. 'Est-ce Monsieur que j'ai l'honneur de voir?' he asked, in French, and with but an indifferent accent. 'Monsieur, je m'appelle —.' 'Eh bien, donc — je suis Walter Scott.' I ran up to the landing, shook him by the hand, which he stood holding out to me cordially, and expressed my sense of the honour he was conferring. He told me, in substance, that the Princess — had been as good as her word, and, having succeeded herself in getting hold of him, she had good-naturedly given him my address. By way of cutting short all ceremony, he had driven from his hotel to my lodgings. All this time he was speaking French, while my answers and remarks were in English. Suddenly recollecting himself, he said — 'Well, here have I been *parlez-vous* to you, in a way to surprise you, no doubt; but these Frenchmen have got my tongue so set to their lingo, that I have half forgotten my own language.' As we proceeded up the next flight of steps, he accepted my arm, and continued the conversation in English, walking with more difficulty than I had expected to see. You will excuse the vanity of my repeating the next observation he made,

which I do in the hope that some of our own exquisites in literature may learn in what manner a man of true sentiment and sound feeling regards a trait that they have seen fit to stigmatise as unbecoming. 'I'll tell you what I most like,' he added, abruptly; 'and it is the manner in which you maintain the ascendancy of your own country on all proper occasions, without descending to vulgar abuse of ours. You are obliged to bring the two nations in collision, and I respect your liberal hostility. This will, probably, be esteemed treason in our own self-constituted Mentors of the press, one of whom, I observe, has quite lately had to apologise to his readers for exposing some of the sins of the English writers in reference to ourselves! But these people are not worth our attention, for they have neither the independence which belongs to masculine reason, nor manhood even, to prize the quality in others. 'I am afraid the mother has not always treated the daughter well,' he continued, 'feeling a little jealous of her growth, perhaps; for, though we hope England has not yet begun to descend on the evil side, we have a presentiment that she has got to the top of the ladder.' There were two entrances to our apartments; one, the principal, leading by an ante-chamber and *salle à manger* into the *salon*, and thence, through other rooms, to a terrace; and the other, by a private corridor, to the same spot. The door of my cabinet opened on this corridor, and though it was dark, crooked, and anything but savoury, as it led by the kitchen, I conducted Sir Walter through it, under an impression that he walked with pain; an idea of which I could not divest myself in the hurry of the moment. But for this awkwardness on my part, I believe I should have been the witness of a singular interview. General Lafayette had been with me a few minutes before, and he had gone away by the *salon*, in order to speak to Mrs. —. Having a note to write, I had left him there, and I think his carriage could not have quitted the court when that of Sir Walter Scott entered. If so, the general must have passed out by the ante-chamber about the time we came through the corridor. There would be an impropriety in my relating all that passed in this interview; but we talked over a matter of business, and then the conversation was more general. You will remember that Sir Walter was still the Unknown, and that he was believed to be in Paris in search of facts for the Life of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the former circumstance, he spoke of his works with great frankness and simplicity, and without the parade of asking any promises of secrecy. In short, as he commenced in this style, his authorship was alluded to, by us both, just as if it had never been called in question. He asked me if I had a copy of the — by me; and, on my confessing I did not own a single volume of any thing I had written, he laughed, and said he believed that most authors had the same feeling on the subject: as for himself, he cared not if he never saw a Waverley novel again, as long as he lived. Curious to know whether a writer, as great and as practised as he, felt the occasional despondency which invariably attends all my own little efforts of this nature, I remarked that I found the mere composition of a tale a source of pleasure; so much so, that I always invented twice as much as was committed to paper in my walks, or in bed, and in my own judgment much the best parts of the composition never saw the light; for what was written was usually written at set hours, and was a good deal a matter of chance, and that going over and over the same subject in proofs,

disgusted me so thoroughly with the book, that I supposed every one else would be disposed to view it with the same eyes. To this he answered, that he was spared much of the labour of proof-reading, Scotland, he presumed, being better off than America in this respect; but still he said he 'would as soon see his dinner again after a hearty meal, as to read one of his own tales when he was fairly rid of it.' He sat with me nearly an hour, and he manifested, during the time the conversation was not tied down to business, a strong propensity to humour. Having occasion to mention our common publisher in Paris, he quaintly termed him, with a sort of malicious fun, 'our Gosling;\* adding, that he hoped he, at least, 'laid golden eggs.' I hoped that he had found the facilities he desired, in obtaining facts for the forthcoming history. He rather hesitated about admitting this. 'One can hear as much as he pleases, in the way of anecdote,' he said, 'but then, as a gentleman, he is not always sure how much of it he can, with propriety, relate in a book; besides,' — throwing all his latent humour into the expression of his small gray eyes, — 'one may even doubt how much of what he hears is fit for history on another account.' He paused, and his face assumed an exquisite air of confiding simplicity, as he continued, with perfect *bonne foi* and strong Scottish feeling, 'I have been to see my countryman, McDonald, and I rather think that will be about as much as I can do here, now.' This was uttered with so much *naïveté* that I could hardly believe it was the same man who, a moment before, had shewn so much shrewd distrust of oral relations of facts. I inquired when we might expect the work. 'Some time in the course of the winter,' he replied, 'though it is likely to prove larger than I at first intended. We have got several volumes printed, but I find I must add to the matter considerably, in order to dispose of the subject. I thought I should get rid of it in seven volumes, which are already written, but it will reach, I think, to nine.' 'If you have two still to write, I shall not expect to see the book before spring.' 'You may: let me once get back to Abbotsford, and I'll soon knock off those two fellows.' To this I had nothing to say, although I thought such a *tour de force* in writing might better suit invention than history. When he rose to go, I begged him to step into the *salon*, that I might have the gratification of introducing my wife to him. To this he very good-naturedly assented, and, entering the room, after presenting Mrs. — and my nephew, W —, he took a seat. He sat some little time, and his fit of pleasantry returned, for he illustrated his discourse by one or two apt anecdotes, related with a slightly Scottish accent, that he seemed to drop and assume at will. Mrs. — observed to him that the *berrière* in which he was seated had been twice honoured that morning, for General Lafayette had not left it more than half an hour. Sir Walter Scott looked surprised at this, and said, inquiringly, 'I thought he had gone to America, to pass the rest of his days?' On my explaining the true state of the case, he merely observed, 'He is a great man;' and yet I thought the remark was made coldly, or in complaisance to us. When Sir Walter left us, it was settled that I was to breakfast with him the following day but one. I was punctual, of course, and, found him in a new silk *douillette* that he had just purchased, trying 'as hard as he could,' as he pleasantly observed, to make a Frenchman of himself — an undertaking as little likely to be successful, I should think, in the case of his

\* His name was Gosnell.

Scottish exterior, and Scottish interior, too, as any experiment well could be.

"He did not appear to me to be pleased with Paris. His notions of the French were pretty accurate, though clearly not free from the old-fashioned prejudices."

At the princess's evening party,—"As a matter of course, all the French women were exceedingly *empressées* in their manner towards the Great Unknown; and, as there were three or four that were very exaggerated on the score of romance, he was quite lucky if he escaped some absurdities. Nothing could be more patient than his manner under it all; but, as soon as he very well could, he got into a corner, where I went to speak to him. He said, laughingly, that he spoke French with so much difficulty, he was embarrassed to answer the compliments. 'I am as good a lion as needs be, allowing my mane to be stroked as familiarly as they please, but I can't growl for them in French. How is it with you?' Disclaiming the necessity of being either a good or a bad lion, being very little troubled in that way, for his amusement I related to him an anecdote. Pointing out to him a Comtesse de —, who was present, I told him I had met this lady once a-week for several months, and at every *soirée* she invariably sailed up to me to say,—"Oh, Monsieur —, quels livres!—vos charmans livres—que vos livres sont charmans!" and I had just made up my mind that she was, at least, a woman of taste, when she approached me with the utmost *sang-froid*, and cried—"Bon soir, Monsieur —; je viens d'acheter tous vos livres, et je compte profiter de la première occasion pour les lire!" I took leave of him in the ante-chamber, as he went away, for he was to quit Paris the following evening."

*Flittings of Fancy.* By Robert Sullivan, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. London, 1837. Colburn. Most of these flittings are familiar friends, having appeared in different annuals, periodicals, &c.; but Mr. Sullivan is welcome, in any shape, for the vein of originality which characterises his sketchy productions is always delightful. These two volumes consist of tales in prose and verse, dramatic pieces, &c., from which medley we extract portions of a *fit* which is new to us: it is entitled, "Editors and Authors," and faithfully tells some of the sufferings of the unfortunate caterer to public taste.

"I dare say there are few amateurs or incipient professors of literature, who do not think that the editor of a magazine is the most comfortable workman in the craft."

Now, to prove the contrary, we have a reply to a polite note.

"The Editor of the — Magazine presents his compliments to Mr. —, and begs to offer his best thanks for the perusal of his 'Essay on Pathos,' which he regrets exceedingly his great supply of that article obliges him to return. Sir,—I am extremely glad to have my 'Pathos' again, as it was only sent for the support of a magazine which has no chance of succeeding by its wit. At the same time, I must inform you, that it was a matter of some condescension for a person so well known as myself (in private circles), to submit my works to the judgment of one who is only likely to be conspicuous from his incapacity to appreciate them. My friends, upon whose taste I can fully rely, are of opinion, that my 'Essay on Pathos' has great power; for it was read before them a month ago, and they have been dull ever since. This, however, is not said that you may send for it back, and I think

it right to inform you, that I shall listen to no future solicitations to write for the — Magazine, and remain, sir, yours," &c. &c.

Some are so heartless as to find fault with praise: thus, a juvenile Apollo.

"Sir,—I have just seen in your magazine, a review of my poem, which you clearly do not understand, and of which you have materially injured the sale, by misleading the public opinion. You call it sublime, when, in fact, it is pathetic. People are tired of the sublime, and the comparison with Milton is ruinous to me. I will defy you or any one else to find a single passage which might be mistaken for Milton's. You call it harmonious, when it is meant to be abrupt and impassioned throughout. You call the conclusion to the story moral and edifying, when nothing can be more the reverse. In short, you have played the deuce with all its greatest beauties, and the consequence is, that nobody will read it. My friend, Mr. —, the artist, is with me, and begs that you will not mention his picture again, having put him to great inconvenience in contradicting all that you have said. It is not like Claude, or Nature, or any thing else, but is entirely original. The colouring is upon a new principle, and is not transparent, but opaque throughout. The figures are not well drawn, but are touched off with a graceful negligence; and, instead of an evening scene, it is intended to be sunrise.—I remain, &c."

In addition to these woes, hints from friends, recommendations from other editors, &c. our unfortunate friend was lionised, which he thus feelingly describes:

"When I first took office, the celebrity of the magazine was a fair guarantee for the talent and taste of the new editor, and my heart was elated by invitations to every house in town where those qualities were most estimated and patronised. I thought myself (and I believe my mistake was very common to most other folks in my station) a very superior character, and considered that, as I was to lead the public judgment, it was incumbent upon me to shew my capabilities. Besides, I knew I was asked out in order that I might entertain the company, and do credit to those who introduced me. A great deal was expected of me, and I never liked to cause disappointment if I could help it. I used to take pains to be a brilliant talker. The blue-stockings got to think me an oracle, and I never made my appearance without being surrounded by a coterie of delighted listeners, as though I had been a crier on a market-day, or a juggler at a fair. My opinions were adopted, my *bon-mots* repeated, and I had the reputation of half the good things which had been said by other people. I was 'the glass of fashion,' and used to see myself at second-hand in troops of young aspirants, who thought to steal into the temple of Fame in masquerade. Alas! the triumph was of short duration; my wits broke down under my cares. I had started from my zenith, and was on the wane from the first. I went to my displays with a sore heart, and a nervous dread of finding society as fastidious respecting my opinions, as I had found my legion of authors. I began to think that the attention bestowed upon me was to ascertain how much nonsense I could talk, and that all my listeners were laughing in their sleeves. When a man doubts himself, he is sure to be doubted by every one else. All those who had never ventured to think anything right or wrong till they had looked to me for the cue, were heard to decide for themselves, to differ

with me, to argue, and to make their case good. I was considered a vapid composition of small beer, with a little froth when I was first poured out, and nothing but deleterious drugs behind. Parties were given to which I was not invited, and I felt that general opinion denounced me as a stupid dog, and that all who had been so lavish of their praises, were obliged to retrieve their credit by retracting every word."

Our editor finished his career at the end of one month. In the following note to the publisher, he announces his retirement, hinting that, had he waited another post, his own epistle might have been needless.

"Dear sir,—It is with deep regret that I feel myself under the necessity of resigning my high and honourable post, which requires qualifications to which I have no pretensions; for I have neither the quills of the porcupine nor the hide of the rhinoceros. Should the gentleman whom you may be pleased to appoint as my successor, be desirous of any hints descriptive of the community over which he is destined to preside, I shall have great pleasure in gratifying him: it will also be a heart-felt satisfaction to turn over to him a large pile of contributions, which I trust will suit his purpose, for I really have not nerve to send them back to their owners. If any one should inquire for me at your house, pray be good enough to have him bound over to keep the peace. The state of my health renders it absolutely necessary that I should go to some retired watering-place, where I may enjoy, without molestation, the benefits of sea-bathing and asses' milk.—Believe me, dear sir,

We shall conclude here, recommending these volumes as light and pleasant friends, which may be taken up and thrown aside at pleasure.

#### *Millengen's Curiosities of Medical Experience.* [Third notice: conclusion.]

Books like this recommend themselves to publications like ours, inasmuch as, while we can offer a fair and exemplary portion of them to the public for the formation of judgment, the extracts serve to lighten and relieve the more grave departments of our weekly labour. Still, we must not suffer them to encroach too far; and, therefore, with the present sheet we have to say farewell to our pleasant doctor. His first paper in the second volume treats of mandragore; but concludes with another plant of high superstitious reverence, viz. the *Gin-seng*, respecting which the following are entertaining particulars:—

"According to Jartoux, *Gin-seng* signifies 'the representation of man.' It appears, however, that the learned father was in error. *Jin*, it is true, signifies 'man'; but *chen* does not mean 'representation,' but 'a ternary body. Hence *gin-seng* signifies the ternary of man, making three with man and heaven!—no doubt some superstitious tradition, since this root bears various names in other countries, that plainly denote the veneration in which it was held. In Japan it is called *nindsin*, and *orkhoda* in the Tatar-Mandchou language, both of which mean, 'the queen of plants.' Father Lafitau informs us, that the name of *garentoguen* of the Iroquois, which it also bears, means the thighs of man. The *gin-seng* is a native of Tartary, Corea, and also thrives in Canada, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, in shaded and damp situations, as it soon perishes under the solar rays. The Chinese attach considerable value to it. Thunberg informs us that it sometimes fetches forty pounds a-pound; and



Osbeck states that, in his time, it was worth twenty-four times its weight in silver. This enormous price frequently induced foreign smugglers to bring it into the Chinese territory; but the severest laws were enacted to punish this fraudulent traffic. The Tartars alone possess the privilege of cultivating and collecting it; and the districts that produce this precious plant are surrounded with palisades, and strictly guarded. In 1707, the Emperor of China, to increase his revenue, sent a body of ten thousand troops to collect the *gin-seng*. According to the Chinese physicians, this root possesses the faculty of renovating exhausted constitutions; giving fresh vigour; raising the drooping moral and physical faculties; and restoring to health and *embonpoint* the victim of debauchery. It is also said, that a bit of the root, chewed by a man running a race, will prevent his competitor from getting the start of him. It is somewhat singular that the same property is attributed to garlic; and the Hungarian jockeys frequently tie a clove of it to their racers' bits, when the horses that run against them fall back the moment they breathe the offensive odour. It has been proved that no horse will eat in a manger if the mouth of any other steed in the stable has been rubbed with the juice of this plant. I had occasion to ascertain this fact. A horse of mine was in the same stall with one belonging to a brother officer; mine fell away and refused his food, while his companion thrived uncommonly well. I at last discovered that a German groom, who had charge of the prosperous animal, had recourse to this vile stratagem. It is also supposed that men who eat garlic knock up upon a march the soldiers who have not made use of it. Hence, in the old regulations of the French armies, there existed an order to prohibit the use of garlic when troops were on a march."

The progress of chirurgical art is a short paper, but of curious information; and so is another on life and on the blood: two on dreams, and on flagellation, have not so much of novelty. There is next an able account of, and disquisition on, the homœopathic doctrines; to which, passing over from scepticism, our author, in some cases, attaches more consideration than, in our opinion, they deserve. For curiosity's sake, we extract a piece of the early history of its Oracle, Hahnemann.

"The medicine is to be tried in its most pure and simple state, possessing all its energies, taking special care that it is not combined with any heterogeneous substances during the day it is exhibited, and the time while its action is supposed to last. The diet must be moderate; all spices and high-seasoned food to be avoided, as well as green vegetables, roots, salads, &c. which are known to possess medicinal properties. The dose of the medicine to be similar to that which is usually prescribed by practitioners. If, at the expiration of about two hours, no effect is observed, a stronger dose is to be given. Should the first dose operate powerfully at the commencement, but gradually lose its influence, the second will be given the following morning; and a still stronger one, four times the strength of the first, be administered on the third day. The result of these experiments being recorded, homœopathic agents are selected to oppose morbid symptoms; and when the choice of remedies has been appropriate, an aggravation of the symptoms is observed. This aggravation is usually considered as an increase of the disorder, whereas it is solely the effect of the homœopathic remedy. 'For these phenomena,' say the homœopaths, 'were frequently observed by physicians, who

little thought, at the time, that they were the result of the medicines they had given.' Thus, when the pustules of itch became more rife after the exhibition of sulphur, it was thought that the increase of the eruption was merely the affection coming out more freely; whereas, the aggravation was occasioned by sulphur. Leroy informs us that the heart's-ease, *viola tricolor*, increased an eruption in the face. Lyrons says that elm-bark aggravated cutaneous affections, which were cured by this remedy; but neither of them were aware of the nature of this homœopathic development. For further information on this head, the Organon of Hahnemann must be consulted. Such were his doctrines for a period of about twenty years,—doctrines which he emphatically pronounced infallible, and founded on the immutable laws of homœopathy. In 1828, however, convinced, by numerous failures in the treatment of chronic diseases, that other causes than those which he acknowledged,—such as the improper preparation of the medicine, or dietetic neglect on the part of the patient,—contributed to these disappointments, he announced that he had discovered the hidden source of the obstacles he encountered; and that, after many years of experiments and meditation, he had come to the conclusion, that almost all chronic diseases originated from constitutional miasmatic affections or predispositions, which he divided into *syphilis*, *syphilis*, and *psora*, or, in plain English, the itch. To this latter affection he attributes innumerable disorders. In diseases of a syphilitic character he had found his mode of treatment infallible, and he therefore concluded that all obstinate and rebellious affections were the result of some other constitutional predisposing circumstances. He tells us that he laboured in profound secrecy to discover this great, this sublime desideratum: his very pupils knew it not; the world was to remain in ignorance of his pursuits until he could proclaim the most inestimable gift that Divinity bestowed upon mankind. This immortal discovery was neither more nor less than the itch, to which malady, according to his views, since the days of Moses, seven-eighths of the physical and moral miseries to which flesh is heir were to be referred. Whether rendered evident by eruptions, or latent from our cradle, it was a curse transmitted to us, by the modification and degeneration of leprosy, through myriads of constitutions; and which only disappears from the surface to fester in malignity, until it bursts forth again in the multifarious forms of innumerable diseases, amongst which we find scrofula, rachitis, phthisis, hysteria, hypochondriasis, dropsy, hydrocephalus, hæmorrhage, fistula, diseases of the head and liver, ruptures, cataracts, tic douloureux, deafness, erysipelas, cancers, aneurisms, rheumatisms, gout, apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, convulsions, stone, St. Vitus's dance, nervous affections of every description, loss of sight, of smell, of taste, stupidity and imbecility. In support of this doctrine Hahnemann adduces ninety-five cases recorded by medical writers, in which the disappearance of the itch was followed by various acute and chronic maladies. The next miasmatic generator is *syphilis*, or the disposition to warty excrescences; but this source of disease Hahnemann does not consider so prolific as syphilis, or his favourite psora. Such are the principal features of the homœopathic system. I have already stated that its followers consider the most minute particles of medicine more powerful than larger doses: they, therefore, have recourse to infinite trituration, or

dilution in three vehicles, which they consider free from any medicinal property,—distilled water, spirits of wine, and sugar of milk; by these means they procure a decillionth or a quintillionth fraction of a grain. One drop of their solution is considered sufficient to saturate three hundred globules of sugar of milk: and three or four of these globules are deemed a powerful medicine."

Enough, however of *itch* and homœopathy; and, leaving all other matters, we conclude with a quotation touching quackery, and another on memory and the mental faculties.

"Some of the stratagems resorted to by needy empirics to get into practice are very ingenious, and many a regular physician has been obliged to have recourse to similar artifices to procure employment. It is related of a Parisian physician, that, on his first arrival in the capital, he was in the habit of sending his servant in a carriage, about daybreak, to rap at the doors of the principal mansions, to inquire for his master, as he was sent for to repair instantly to such and such a prince, who was dying. The drowsy porter naturally replied, with much ill-humour, 'That he knew nothing of his master.' 'What! did he not pass the night in this house?' replied the footman, apparently astonished. 'No,' gruffly answered the Swiss; 'there's nobody ill here.' 'Then I must have mistaken the house. Is not this the hotel of the Duke of —?' 'No. Go to the devil!' exclaimed the porter, closing the ponderous gates. From this house his valet then proceeded from street to street, alarming the whole neighbourhood with his loud rap. Of course, nothing else was spoken of in the porter's lodge, the grocer's shop, and the servants' hall, for nine days. Another quack, upon his arrival in a town, announced himself by sending the bellman round, offering fifty guineas reward for a poodle belonging to Dr. —, physician to his majesty and the royal family, professor of medicine, and surgeon-general, who had put up at such and such an inn. Of course, the physician of a king, who could give fifty guineas for a lost dog, could not but be a man of pre-eminence in his profession."

"Cases are recorded of the forgetfulness of a language constantly spoken, while one nearly forgotten from want of practice was recovered. A patient in St. Thomas's Hospital, who had been admitted with a brain fever, on his recovery spoke an unknown language to his attendants. A Welsh milkman happened to be in the ward, and recognised his native dialect; although the patient had left Wales in early youth, had resided thirty years in England, and had nearly forgotten his native tongue. Boerhaave relates a curious case of a Spanish poet, author of several excellent tragedies, who had so completely lost his memory in consequence of an acute fever, that he not only had forgotten the languages he had formerly cultivated, but even the alphabet, and was obliged to begin again to learn to read. His own former productions were shewn to him, but he could not recognise them. Afterwards, however, he began once more to compose verses, which bore so striking a resemblance to his former writings, that he at length became convinced of his being the author of them."

We have known several people quite the reverse of this, who fancied and asserted that the works of other persons were their own; such are the strange differences of human nature.

*Some Inquiries in the Province of Kemaon relative to Geology and other Branches of Natural Science.* By Assist.-Surgeon John McClelland. 8vo. pp. 384. Calcutta, 1836, Thacker and Co.; Cantor and Co.; London, Richardson.

MR. McCLELLAND appears to be a zealous geologist and naturalist; and, while thus contributing his offering to our knowledge of India in these respects, he feelingly deploras the little that has hitherto been done for science in that quarter; but, as the train is now lighted, let us hope that the reproach of neglect will soon cease to be applicable, and that the important features of our vast empire will attract the investigation to which they are so eminently entitled. In the present instance we have a satisfactory report of the geology of the province of Kemaon, a district of much interest, though we find it impracticable to make any abstract which would be acceptable to our readers. Granite, gneiss, hornblende, mica-slate and clay-slate, various limestone, dolomite, floetz rocks, and alluvium, are the principal formations; all of which are distinctly described. There is also a chapter on zoology; and a treatise on goitre, which occurs in Kemaon.

We select a passage relative to the copper-mines at Gungowly and Barabice, "which, from want of the attention usually paid to such works in Europe, appear to be only a source of misery to those who are engaged in working them; while the revenue they afford to the state is merely nominal. These mines are farmed, or let at a trifling rent, to mercenary contractors or Teekedars, whose only object is to procure the greatest quantity of metal, at the smallest possible expense. These Teekedars again contract (as well as I could understand) with the owners of slaves for the labour of extracting and smelting the ores; and, between both parties, the unfortunate workmen are ground down to such a degree that, if their squalid looks did not bear testimony to the truth of their complaints, I could not have believed them. The origin of these mines must be referred to a very early period, yet no improvement in the mode of operations adopted appears to have marked their progress; so that it is probable the art of mining was as perfect in Kemaon a thousand years ago as it is at the present day: a fact which illustrates the baneful influence of tyranny and oppression, rather than a condition of the human mind that is incapable of profiting by experience. The drifts or passages of the copper-mines are so contracted as only to allow children to creep into them with any degree of facility; and it is this imperfection that occasions much of the cruelty already adverted to. About a hundred persons are employed at the mines of Gungowly and Barabice. They are nearly all frightfully deformed; and, although this has been, in another part of my researches, referred to cretinism, yet it is by no means incompatible with what is there stated, to suppose that their evils are caused, in some measure, or at least aggravated, by the practice of sending them into the earth, while they are mere children, for the purpose of dragging out the ores; a labour which they are forced to commence at the age of nine or ten years, and to continue during the remainder of their lives. For this, their only reward is a small quantity of earth and stones, containing particles of copper-ore; from which, with much additional labour, they extract about eight annas worth of copper a month. At these two mines there are from thirty to fifty children, under the age of twelve, thus em-

ployed, without the hope of release during the period of their natural lives; and, if disqualified by age or infirmities for this duty, they are then employed, as long as they are fit for labour, either in the workings of the mines, or in the smelting-houses; but, if quite incapable of further employment, they are left perfectly destitute, or, at best, only dependent on their miserable offspring, who are brought up to the same bondage. On mentioning the cruelty of the practice to the Teekedar, he informed me that it has existed since the earliest times, and that it prevails generally in all copper-mines throughout every part of the neighbouring provinces. In the company's territories, however, I am sure the evil of employing children in the mines only requires to be pointed out in order to be soon suppressed, when it is to be hoped that Nepal and other mountain states will follow the example. The next step towards the improvement of our mines would be the introduction of machinery, which might be easily furnished from the great military arsenals; and a few European mechanics and practical miners might be placed over the natives, with a view to instruct them in the European principles of working mines. A new establishment of this kind would at first be attended with some little expense; but, if conducted with the requisite skill, it would ultimately prove no less important to the commerce and welfare of the nation, than to the advancement of the native character. Under the present policy, the province of Kemaon, though abounding in ores of copper and iron, with inexhaustible forests for the supply of fuel, barely affords sufficient revenue to support its own establishments. The repositories of metallic minerals which have occurred to my observation are only of two kinds, and they belong to that class which is of contemporaneous origin with the rocks in which they exist. The first is where the ores are disseminated in the strata seams, and in the substance of rocks in nests and kidneys; and the second is where they occur in lying masses. Examples of the first are presented by the repositories of copper, and of the second, by those of iron. The copper is found only in the slate of yellow sulphuret; but of this there are three varieties, which differ much in value from the quantity of metal they afford, as well as from the labour required to reduce them."

The following are examples from the zoological portion of the volume:

"The domestic dog of the higher Himalaya regions, a variety of mastiff of great size and power, is different from any of the dogs of Europe. He is distinguished by the smallness of his eyes in proportion to the breadth of his forehead, by a short thick neck and body, with rather long hair, and of a stupid expression, and sulkily indifferent manner. These dogs accompany the merchants of Bhotan in their travels across the mountains between Tartary and Hindustan, during which the hardy mountaineers pass the nights in the forests, equally secure, under the protection of their dogs, both from wild beasts and robbers. The necks of the dogs are decorated with strong collars of brass or iron, which answer the purpose of armour during their encounters with wild beasts. They are extremely docile, but uncertain in their temper. They are also said to be more liable to hydrophobia in hot climates than other dogs. They are of all colours, such as gray spotted, black sides, white breasts, reddish yellow, brown, &c.

"*Canis Aureus*.—The jackal. This animal is much larger than the jackal of the plains.

He is distinguished from the wild dog above described, by being of a stronger make; by having a dusky hue on the back, the crown of the head, and tail; by its eyes as well as head being rounder; by being tameable, while the wild dog is not; and by its hideous howl. The jackal is remarkably shy and cautious, so much so as never to allow itself to be caught in a trap. They have, in Kemaon, much of the intelligence ascribed in England to the fox, from the dexterity with which they elude pursuit; and, if hunted by a single dog, other jackals assemble and intercept his return, and, unless quickly relieved, the dog is soon destroyed.

"*Canis Vulpes*.—The fox. He has gray legs, becoming darker to the feet; dark, sharp nose; bushy tail—that of the male having a white tip: the upper surface of the ears velvet black, inner surface cream yellow. They are somewhat larger than the English fox, and are very easily caught in traps.

"*Felis Tigris*.—The tiger is one of the greatest scourges to which the inhabitants of Kemaon are subject. Their haunts are the deep valleys and lower ranges of mountains which skirt the plains, where the warmth of the climate is congenial to them in the cold season; but, during the hot weather and the rains, when the herds return to the higher altitudes, the tigers then penetrate into the interior of the mountains, keeping possession of the deep valleys, where they prey upon unfortunate travellers; or, when pressed for food, they even approach the villages in open day, and seize the first animal they meet. It is calculated, as I have been informed, that the loss of human life by tigers, in Kemaon alone, amounts on an average to no fewer than two hundred and fifty per annum. This is a most frightful proportion of victims out of a country so thinly inhabited. Extensive tracts are, indeed, quite deserted from this cause; and, although the government allows a reward of ten rupees for every tiger's head that is produced at Almorah, their number is very slowly, if at all diminished. There is, however, some reason to fear, that in the remote parts of the province, great abuses exist as to the payment of the reward so humanely given by government, and thus the important object for which it was intended is, in some degree, thwarted.

"*Felis Leopardus*.—The leopard is the most numerous of the feline genus in Kemaon. Unless on the defensive, they never attack human beings; but they are very destructive to sheep, goats, and to cattle in general. Dogs are also their favourite prey; and to procure them, I have known instances of the greatest audacity and cunning resorted to by the leopard; such, for instance, as concealing himself in a dark corner close to his intended victim, and there awaiting a favourable opportunity, when, by one spring, he seizes his prize, and carries him off in defiance of the yells and bludgeons of surrounding spectators. Some of the leopards are nearly as large as the panther, and others, as small as the common hunting leopard; but, except in size, there does not appear to be sufficient reason to describe them as distinct varieties. If the form of the spots be a sufficient criterion, they would all be described by some authors as panthers."

With these specimens we commend Mr. McClelland's work to the European world.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Sacred Songs for British Seamen*, by the Lady Jane Wellesley St. Maur. 12mo. pp. 59. (London, Shaw.)



This is rather a singular book for a lady of rank. We do not see that the compositions are, except in the use of the word in addressing them, very peculiar to *Seamen*, and, indeed, when she adopts naval phraseology her ladyship is not very successful. But the main purpose is wrought out with a benign spirit, and the poetry is not unworthy of the religious feelings which animate the writer. We add an example.

*"Anchor A-Hoy."*

'Anchor a-hoy!' the boatswain's cry,  
Echoes aloft the world's wide strand;  
'All hands,' and hoist your signals high,  
Get under weigh for Canaan's land!  
Ye breezes rise, propitious blow,  
And waft us to yon distant shore;  
Ye tides and rapid waters flow,  
For we can linger here no more.  
Unfurl the sails! and through the deep,  
The vessel steer and safely guide;  
The Lord of Love our souls shall keep,  
Through dark oblivion's rolling tide.  
Farewell! our earthly friends, farewell!  
We leave you for a happier clime;  
List! the last stroke of Time's loud knell  
Falls on our ear with grateful chime.  
Now launch'd into the stormy main,  
Earth's passing scenes fade on our sight;  
Oh, rend the veil of night in twain,  
That we may hail the realms of light!"

The merits of the following are more questionable; but it exhibits the author, and with it we leave her to the public:—

*"The many Miracles wrought by the Disciples."*

Who heal'd the sick, who rais'd the dead,  
When the last hope of life was fled,  
And cheer'd the drooping mourner then?  
Say, poor seamen!  
Who chas'd the shades of night away,  
Restor'd, through Christ, the visual ray,  
And on the blind pour'd sight again?  
Say, poor seamen!  
Who spake, and made the deaf to hear,  
To sinners brought salvation near,  
And fill'd with praise each vale and glen?  
Say, poor seamen!  
Who heal'd the impotent and lame,  
And taught the dumb to bless the name  
Of Him, the chiefest among men?  
Say, poor seamen!  
Who made the evil spirits flee,  
And preach'd the Word from sea to sea,  
Wand'ring in desert, cave, or den?  
Say, poor seamen!  
Who suffer'd with their Saviour here,  
Nor chains nor death for Him to fear,  
His promise was their sure amen?  
Say, poor seamen!  
Who stands around yon glorious throne,  
Praising with notes of sweetest tone,  
The Lord, whose eye does all things ken?  
Say, poor seamen!  
'Twas seamen made the deaf to hear,  
The dumb to speak, and sinners fear;  
'Twas they who rais'd the hopeless dead,  
And suffer'd all for Christ their Head.  
And seamen form yon glorious band,  
Who round the Lord Jehovah stand,  
And all th' eternal glory see;  
E'en those poor men of Galilee!"

*The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India.* Edited by Montgomery Martin. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 677. London, 1837. Allen and Co.

This volume continues the able and statesman-like documents of the noble marquess, and chiefly relates to a very important period in the history of India—the beginning of the present century—when the Mahrattas required, indeed, all the powers of even a Wellesley to preserve and consolidate the British Empire in the East. The papers are of vast importance, and tend more and more to exalt our admiration of the conduct and skill of the governor-general.

*My Travels: a Series of Conversations with a Younger Sister, after returning from Journeys in France, Italy, Malta, and Turkey.* Pp. 302. London, 1837. Wesley and Davis. We do not remember to have met with any work precisely like this. It is evidently the result of actual travel, and acute though youthful female observation; and thus, albeit it is addressed to the young, there are a number of remarks in it which possess much originality

and intelligence, such as have not occurred to male travellers, men of science and learning. It is altogether one of the most pleasing volumes of its kind, and admirably adapted to give an early taste for a species of reading not generally made prominent enough in the system of youthful instruction.

*The Christian Correspondent: Letters, Private and Confidential, by eminent Persons of both Sexes, exemplifying the Fruits of Holy Living, and the Blessedness of Holy Dying. With a Preliminary Essay, by James Montgomery.* Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1837. W. Ball.

THIS selection from a hundred works, some of them of great size, will be recommended to religious popularity by the name of the distinguished individual with whom the idea of forming it originated, and to whom we are indebted for an interesting preliminary essay on letter-writing. It refers to, and is taken from, the epistolary correspondence of men of all ages, from our early churchmen to the present period. Many of the letters are very striking, and all of them fully illustrate the solemn subjects announced in the title-page.

*Enigmatical Recreations, &c. &c.* By L. Hake. 12mo. pp. 130. Printed for the Author by Gilbert and Rivington; sold by W. Buck, Mount Street, Westminster Road.

THE young are already indebted to Mrs. Hake for some instructive books; the present is one to exercise their ingenuity and amuse them. Rebusses, enigmas, conundrums, charades, &c. are interspersed with historical and biographical anecdotes; the whole being, what the well-meaning author wished, a medium "to enliven and exercise the mental faculties."

*An Essay on the Force of the Negative Particle, considered with Reference to Poetry, and Composition in General; with an Appendix, chiefly illustrated by Example.* By M. Gordon, A.M. Painter.

"THE past belongs to History, of which only any thing can be positively predicated; the present and the future, on the contrary, are the province of Poetry, of which nothing can be positively asserted; hence, the Negative has been, always, a favourite of the Muse."

Such is Mr. Gordon's dictum in his Introduction. We confess that we very imperfectly understand it; but, as far as we do understand it, we deny its justice. With respect to the Essay itself, it really communicates no information of which every decently educated person is not already in possession. We are tempted to exclaim, in the elegant language of Lord Duberly, "What's the use of telling us a cock and bull story of what we knew before?"

*The Album of the Cambridge Garrick Club, containing Original and Select Papers on the Drama, and the Proceedings of that Society. With Illustrations.* Edited by a Member of the Club. (Cambridge, W. H. Smith.)—This club has been instituted by dramatic amateurs; and, during some three years, has pursued an agreeable course for promoting a love of the drama, and of dramatic and polite literature. Its objects appear to be very laudable, and the means adopted to accomplish them of a character to encourage taste and social feeling. 'This volume is for the benefit of the society, which is, however, in a green and flourishing condition. The papers do not offer us any thing for extract, though they are miscellaneous and amusing. There are portraits of S. Knowles, Garrick, Macready, Miss Mitford, C. Kemble, Braham, Liston, and Douglas Jerrold; but, except the last (which is, we believe, almost if not the only likeness of this distinguished writer which has been published), they do not deserve very favourable notice. There are some characteristic letters in the correspondence, relative to electing honorary members; and the little volume is well worth a place in libraries where theatrical matters are preserved.

*Memoir of Therouanne, &c. &c.* By Christopher Godmond, Esq. Pp. 94. (London, Bull.)—This curious little antiquarian volume gives us the history of Therouanne, the unfortunate capital of the Morini, and

situated near St. Omer; which, after being desolated by Romans, Huns, Franks, and other barbarous conquerors, was finally taken by storm by the generals of Charles V., its population butchered, its walls rased, and the ground on which it stood sown with salt, in 1553. This is followed by a discourse on the *Portus Ilus* of Caesar, which the author adduces strong reasons for concluding to be Wissant, about ten Roman miles west of Calais; and the *Portus Ulterior*, or Superior, to be at Sangatte, higher up the Channel. We shall not enter into the details of this antiquarian question; but, by way of variety, copy a good story of the "real presence."

"The following anecdote," he says, "was related to the author by his father, many years since. A person of eminence was sent on an embassy to one of the popes: having fulfilled his mission, he made preparation for his departure to England. His holiness had, in the mean time, attempted to make a convert of his son: the doctrine of transubstantiation was the chief obstacle in the argument. On taking leave, the pope lent this personage a fine horse, highly caparisoned, which he was to return on his arrival on the coast. It so happened the promise was forgotten, and the horse taken to England. On this breach of good faith, a letter of remonstrance was written by his holiness, to which his unconverted son sent the following *jeu d'esprit* :—

'Nonne meministi,  
Quod mihi dixisti,  
De corpore Christi?  
Crede quod edis, et  
edis.'

'Idem tibi scribo  
De tuo palfrido—  
Crede quod habes, et  
habes.'

*Thus attempted:*

Sir, don't you remember,  
One day in September,  
What to me you did say,  
Of Christ's body, I pray?  
Believe that you eat, and  
You do eat.

Of your horse too, I say,  
He's eating oats all day;  
He's now in your stable,  
Believe it you're able,  
Munching away,  
Munching away!"

*The Bible Garden, &c.* by Joseph Taylor, (London, Dean and Monday), is a charming little book for children; with brief descriptions of all the trees and plants mentioned in the Scriptures; and accurate and picturesque etchings of them on steel, by W. H. Brooke. *Solar Eclipses: or, the Two Annamacks*, by R. Maria Zornlin, (London, Ridgway).—A taking lesson on astronomy, and an excellent child's book. *The Child's Help to Self-Examination*, by H. S. Herschel. (London, Unwin).—Far above its subject, and, in our opinion, as dangerous and improper a book as could be placed in the hands of youth and inexperience.

*A Visit to London, &c.* by F. Coghlan. Pp. 107. (London, Baily and Co.).—A useful guide for strangers who may visit our Babylon: pointing out the lions, and furnishing the usual useful information. *Botanical's Manual*. Pp. 107. (London, Groombridge).—A list of British flowering plants and ferns, according to the Linnean system, and the clear arrangement of Hooker: very convenient for collectors.

*Marriage the Source and Perfection of Social Happiness and Duty*, by the Rev. H. C. O'Donoghue, A.M. Pp. 140. (London, Smith, Elder, and Co.).—This is a second marriage, or rather a second edition; and the author stands up manfully for the blessedness of conjugal life, giving much good advice upon the subject both to wives and husbands.

*A Treatise on the Teeth of Whicla, &c. &c.* Translated from Camus, by J. T. Hawkins. Civil Engineer. 8vo. Pp. 181. (London, Hodson).—Camus, one of the best authorities upon this, among other mechanical subjects, is here faithfully rendered in an improved second edition, with eighteen plates. It is a volume of infinite value to mill-wrights, and all other mechanists.

*The Penny Cyclopædia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*. Vol. VII. (London, Knight).—Not one of the productions under this appellation and sanction has deserved better to be classed under the standard of useful knowledge, coupled with its cheap and, consequently, popular diffusion, than the Penny Cyclopædia, of which the seventh volume is now before us. It ranges from the letters *Char*, to *Cap*. (Charlton to Copyhold), and is truly a valuable dictionary, brought down to the information of the present day.

*Deville: Introductory Lessons in the French Language*. Pp. 77. (London, Groombridge).—With exercises, &c., and is a very nice elementary book.

*The Use of Talents*, by Mrs. Cameron, author of the "Fruits of Education," &c. Pp. 225. (London, Houlston and Son).—A moral tale of pleasing construction.

*The Sacred Muse; No. I.* Pp. 24. (London, Hodson).—A cheap monthly selection of religious poems, and, as far as this sample goes, displaying no great poetical taste. *A Geographical, Statistical, and Commercial Account of the Russian Ports of the Black Sea, &c.* Pp. 48. (London, Schloss).—With a map, and a tabular report of the European commerce of Russia in 1835, this pamphlet, from authentic German sources, contains a straightforward and useful account of matters very desirable to be generally known and understood by the politician and merchant.

Much of the information is curious; and the shores of the Black Sea, as well as the trade of its ports with various parts of the world, are well described and explained.

*The Imperial Classics, Parts I. II.* (London, W. Smith; Edinburgh, Fraser and Co.; Dublin, Curry and Co.)—This new undertaking, in large 8vo., commences with "Burnet's History of his own Times;" a work which never can be too often reprinted. Historical and biographical notes are added, and the parts neatly got up.

*The Student's Cabinet Library of Useful Tracts, XIX. XX. Scientific Series, I. and II.* (Edinburgh, T. Clark; London, Simpkin and Marshall; Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Dublin, Curry and Co.; Milliken.)—This deviation from the preceding tracts is one of which we highly approve. Professor Hitchcock's essay, on the connection between geology and the Mosaic account of the creation, contains much valuable matter and learning; and Professor Stuart's philological view of the modern doctrines of geology, though holding different opinions, deserves a similar character.

*British Colonial Library.* (London, Whittaker and Co.)—Mr. Montgomery Martin's Second Volume of the West Indies, and quite a credit to this small and cheap edition.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY'S lecture on Friday was just what we anticipated; one of the most admirable and important ever heard within these walls. Purposing to give a more ample report of it, we shall now merely notice, that, after explaining as a ground-work, and demonstrating experimentally the leading principles of the Newtonian theory, the lecturer expounded the new doctrine in the clearest manner. Its element is, that every atom of matter is surrounded by a fluid electricity: every atom attracts and repels every other atom, till they repose in a state of neutrality: electricity attracts and repels electricity; but electricity attracts matter, and it is the balance of this third power which sustains all that is upon the earth, and the entire universe of worlds, in their actual condition.

### GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

JAN. 23d. Mr. Baily in the chair.—Extracts from various papers were read. 1st. Another letter from Capt Alexander, on his way to the Damara's country, from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Kamiesberg, October 17, and stating, that he had arrived there quite well, and was to start the following day for the Orange River. 2d. Letter from Mr. Willshire, dated Mogadore, 13th December, 1836; in which the writer mentions, that he had had the satisfaction of receiving a letter from Mr. Davidson, dated Yeisat, 15th and 16th ult. Mr. Davidson says, in his communication, "All is at length settled, and we start to-morrow morning, at first day. I believe, also, the Cafila will be allowed to proceed, although one mital head is to be paid by all who pass. We have here about 50 persons and 100 camels. I am unable to tell you, for certain, the route I take; this is to depend upon circumstances; but two persons besides Mohammed El Abd accompany us, so that, after all the talk of Wednoon, I am going in my original way, of a party of only five, including Abd and self." Mr. Willshire then proceeds,—"Yeisat is three days' journey south of Wednoon; from Tamzerst to that place Mr. Davidson describes as a beautiful ride of eight hours, and speaks in high terms of the attentions and civilities of Sheikh Hammo, who, with a party of twenty horse, accompanied him from Tamzerst to Yeisat." Mr. Davidson remarks: "Every step we have taken from Wednoon we found the people better, more liberal, more hospitable, and, although somewhat savage, having yet a little nobleness of character, of which there is none at Wednoon." From the latest letters received from Sheikh Beyrook, Mr. Davidson had been

gone from Yeisat eighteen days, without there being any intelligence of him, which argues favourably for his safety; the greatest danger being upon the borders of the desert, where there are many wandering and warlike tribes. I have reason to believe, continues Mr. Willshire, that Mr. Davidson and party have pushed on as fast as possible; the journey must be done in a very short time, as the camels were only to drink six times, and by not visiting the tents of the Tajacanis, nearly six days' journey would be saved. Mr. Davidson, in the concluding paragraph of his letter, writes: "I am happy to say, I have picked up amazingly, and have now no fears about my health; and I beg to assure you, I flatter myself with the hope, that the intrepid traveller may pass a merry new year's day at the famed city of Timbuctoo, which event I trust to have the high pleasure of announcing to you in about three months. Sheikh Mohammed El Abd having promised to be the bearer of a letter, which he is to deliver to say, 'there is a letter from Yayah Ben Davd—the Tajacanis have kept their word.' " "God grant he may, is the hearty and sincere prayer of (signed) Wm. Willshire." 3d. An account of Mr. Barker's travels in Syria, in September 1834, from Beyrut to Batrion and Kanobin, over Mount Lebanon to Baalbec, thence across Anti-Lebanon to the source of the Orontes, returning by Ain-nata to Tripoli, thence along shore to the northward 120 miles, as far as Suedia: a distance of 400 miles altogether. "From Baalbec," says Mr. Barker, "I started for the source of the Orontes,—a place little known, and visited by few, if any, European travellers, from the danger said to be attending it. The Mutualis, who are in possession of these parts, are known for their hatred of all sects that differ from them in point of religion; but, by passing myself for an officer of Ibrahim Pacha, I procured a guide, with whom I slept that night in the forest; we lighted a fire, and had a provision of bread and cheese for ourselves, and barley for my horse. My daring thus to confide myself to the honour of reputed robbers, has been the astonishment of every one to whom I have since stated the circumstance." Traversing the plain, Mr. B. regained the Labroe, along the banks of which a two hours' ride brought him, towards evening, to the source of the Orontes, called by the people "the rebel," from the many windings it takes in its violence and inundations in a northerly direction, through Hams and Hamma; and, finally, discharging itself into the sea at Suedia, near Antioch. The source springs with some violence from a natural basin of a triangular form, of about fifty paces on each side, cut in the rock, round which grow so many trees and bushes, that it is nearly concealed. The chestnut, willow, and a low wild oak, are the commonest of the trees. The fourth communication, extracts from which were read, is entitled, Narrative of a Journey from the Tower of Bae-l-haff, on the southern coast of Arabia to the ruins of Nugub ul Hadjar. By Lieut. Wellsted, I.N. The author is the first Englishman who ever proceeded so far into the interior; he gives an interesting account of his travels amongst the Bedouins. Speaking of the numerous ruins of buildings which he met with, Lieut. Wellsted observes, that there is no appearance of these ruins having suffered from any other ravages than those of time; and, owing to the dryness of the climate, as well as the hardness of the material, every stone, even to the marking of the chisel, remains as perfect as the day it was hewn. We were naturally

anxious to ascertain if the Arabs had preserved any tradition concerning these buildings, but they refer them, in common with the others met with, to their pagan ancestors. "Do you believe," said one of the Bedouins to the author, upon his telling him that his (the Bedouin's) ancestors were then capable of greater works than themselves, "that these stones were raised by the unassisted hands of the Kafirs? No! no! they had devils, legions of devils (God preserve us from them!) to aid them." And this was generally credited by others. Lieut. Wellsted concludes his paper by stating, that, "by the assumption of a Mohammedan, or even of a medical character, and by sacrificing every species of European comfort, a traveller might have very little doubt of penetrating to the very heart of this remarkable country."

*St. James's Ornithological Society.*—The aquatic birds turned out on the sheet of water in the New Gardens, by the St. James's Ornithological Society, are in full feather, and go on swimmingly. Among them, we notice the Chinese, bean, white-fronted, Egyptian, and barnacle goose. Of the duck tribe are to be seen, the sheldrake, Muscovy, hook-bill, pintail, tufted, and call. The list of members is rapidly on the increase.

## LITERARY AND LEARNED.

### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Jan. 16, the first day of Lent term, the following degrees were conferred:  
*Masters of Arts.*—Rev. G. D. Hill, Trinity College; Rev. H. Blisset, Balliol College.  
*Bachelor of Arts.*—R. Alexander, Christ Church.

### ROYAL SOCIETY.

MR. BAILY in the chair.—A paper on the Structure of the brain in the marsupial animals, by Richard Owen, Esq. was read. We are afraid that, without the delicate drawings which accompanied this valuable paper, we cannot convey a satisfactory notion of the author's researches. The object of the paper was limited to a description of the modifications of the brain in these singular animals; which, Mr. Owen considers, belong to a distinct class of mammalia—*habitat*, South Australia. The following is an abstract of a paper, entitled, Researches towards establishing a theory of the dispersion of light, by the Rev. B. Powell, M.A. F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford, accidentally omitted in our last *Literary Gazette*. This paper is a continuation of two former ones inserted in the *Phil. Trans.* 1835 and 1836. In these, the author had compared with theory all the refractive indices for definite rays in different media, which had as yet been determined by observation, and found them agree very closely with the formulae resulting from the system of undulations developed by M. Cauchy. In the present paper a similar comparison is carried on for another series of observations, including some of highly dispersive media, which are by far the most important, derived from the author's own observations (an account of which was given at the Bristol meeting of the British Association, and which have since been published by the Oxford Ashmolean Society). The calculations are given in a tabular form; and the author deduces the general conclusion, that for all substances not very highly dispersive the formulae hold good perfectly. As we advance to the higher cases, the differences increase, and are too great to be ascribed entirely to errors of observation. Hence we infer that some further development must be given to

the formulæ, so as to include as a simplified case the formulæ hitherto used, and which applies so well to low dispersive bodies.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Mr. HALLAM in the chair.—Mr. S. Smirke exhibited three curiously carved Norman capitals, found in the walls of Westminster Hall, and a longitudinal section of the east side of the Hall (interior) restored, from existing portions, to its appearance before the alterations of the 14th century. Sir Thomas Phillipps communicated a copy of the will of Augustine Phillips, an actor of the time of James I. residing at Mortlake; giving to William Shakespeare a 30s. piece of gold: several musical instruments are mentioned as legacies, and Burbage appointed one of the executors, in the event of the testator's wife marrying again. Sir Frederick Madden communicated a paper on the subject of an autograph of our great dramatist, on the fly-leaf of a copy of the first edition of Florio's translation of Montaigne's Essays, the property of a gentleman, in whose family it has been ever since the year 1780, and, probably, much longer. It has been subjected to the examination of several gentlemen eminently qualified to decide on the question, who are unanimous in the opinion that it is free from all suspicion of spuriousness. That *Shakspeare* (so spelt in the autograph) possessed a copy of this work is highly probable; several lines in the second act of the *Tempest* being, with little variation, borrowed from it. The author of the paper entered at some length into the disquisition respecting the orthography of the poet's name; and expressed his conviction that, in all the genuine autographs yet discovered, including the present one, the spelling agrees with that just mentioned. The copy of Montaigne remains, for the present, in the custody of one of the librarians of the British Museum.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS  
FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—British Architects, 8 P.M.; Marylebone Literary, 8½ P.M. (Mr. M. Wylie on the Arabian Empire), and Feb. 6th.

Tuesday.—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.  
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 7½ P.M.; Geological, 8½ P.M.

Thursday.—Royal Society, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 3 P.M.; Islington Literary (S. Knowles on the Drama), 8 P.M., and following Thursday.\*

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Islington Literary Meeting.

Saturday.—Royal Asiatic, 2 P.M.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE BRITISH GALLERY.

A GLANCE at the Annual Exhibition of Works from our own Native School (though, in the midst of touching, wiping, and varnishing, &c.), enables us to have the pleasure of saying, that the public will be much gratified with its opening on Monday. Without a catalogue, we could, under any circumstance, and with plenty of time, give but a meagre account of the paintings: as it is, we have only space to state, that Turner and Howard have fine specimens, and that Stanfield, McClise, Chalon, Cooke, Grant, Burnet, Partridge, Fraser, and other contributors, have adorned the walls with an interesting variety of subjects, in every class of art, and of very high merit.

## ETRUSCAN AND GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

ONE of the most remarkably curious exhibi-

\* Mr. Knowles is also announced in the card of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, to lecture on the Drama, February 2d, 9th, and 16th, 8½ P.M. This is our latest notice, and he cannot be in two places, "like a bird."

tions of such antiquities, ever witnessed in London, has been opened at 121 Pall Mall. The chambers of the ancient dead, in their exact proportions, with fac-similes of the tombs, and the paintings on the walls; together with most interesting specimens of armour, vases, female trinkets, candelabra, &c. &c. found within them, even to the poor remains of humanity, with golden and glittering ornaments, form, altogether, a museum well worthy of the inspection of the classic, the antiquary, and the community at large.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sunday. Painted by W. Collins, R.A.; engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Boys.

If we were required to say which of the many pleasing productions which we have seen from Mr. Collins's pencil struck us as being the most pleasing, our unhesitating answer would be, that from which the clever print now before us has been engraved. We do not refer merely to the beauty of execution,—although, in that respect, it was never surpassed,—but to the subject, and the manner in which that subject is treated. It is, indeed, Mr. Collins's distinguishing merit, that, not being content with being one of the most admirable landscape painters of whom England, rich in that charming department of the arts, can boast, he always introduces into his scenes a few simple human beings, to tell some story of rustic interest and happiness. In the present case, what can be more touching than the figure of the old farmer's widow, leaning on the arm of her dutiful and affectionate son, and advancing, with tottering step, to the faithful steed which is to convey her to the village-church? Her attendant daughter; her grandchildren—one offering Dobbin the refreshment of an apple, another placing a chair to enable his grandmother to mount to her pillion, and a third, whose spatterdash a little charity-girl is lacing; the clergyman, pacing slowly along the green lane, chequered with shade and sunny gleams; and the various members of the congregation, gathering from different quarters, gratefully to worship their divine Creator and Protector: altogether, form a composition which cannot be contemplated without feelings of strong emotion, and of self-congratulation on belonging to a country, of the character and habitual sentiments of so large a portion of the inhabitants of which it is the unexaggerated representation. The print is finely engraved, in mezzotinto; and is published, most appropriately, "under the especial sanction and patronage of her majesty the queen."

Views of Dudley Castle, the Lime Caverns, &c. From Drawings, by Cox, Walker, and others: with Notices, Historical and Descriptive, by William Hawkes Smith. London, Tilt; Birmingham, Radclyffe and Co. "DUDLEY CASTLE," says Mr. Smith, "is a relic of feudal strength, of baronial magnificence, lingering—an isolated guest of another age—among the evidences of modern change, and commercial bustle; bearded and put out of countenance by the encroachments of trade and manufactures, and its glories obscured, and its solitude invaded, by the noise and smoke of mechanical arts. From the elevated site on which it is placed, and which it once occupied in regal state, the lords of Dudley Castle looked forth and saw nothing but the forests and chases which ministered to their pleasures; the dwellings of those who waited their commands, laboured for their accommodation, and sought their protection; or the

more distant lands of those who owed them 'suit and service,' and who periodically attended, as vassals, to pay their homage at the court of their paramount lord. The change is total. The castle is dismantled and ruined; the forests have vanished; the extensive surrounding champaign country, on all sides, is occupied by independent seekers of their own fortunes; and the neighbouring town of Dudley has rapidly increased in magnitude, as one of the centres, or nuclei, towards which the results of the prevalent industrial occupations are congregated."

Is this alteration for the better? "We have our doubts." But we are travelling out of our province. Our sole business is with the graphic illustrations of Mr. Smith's book, nine in number; and of them we can justly say, that they are very picturesque and pleasing. Among the most striking are, "Dudley Castle, from the Birmingham Road," and "Cavern at the Wren's Nest, near Dudley."

Transactions of the Institute of British Architects of London. Sessions 1835-1836. Vol. I. Part I. 4to. Pp. 127. London, 1837. J. Weale; Williams.

THE names of the members, and the constitution of this excellent and much-needed Institution, appear on the earlier pages, after which the communications and transactions are given. Having reported these as the meetings occurred, and done, though certainly but slender, justice to their interest and importance, we shall now simply repeat our great satisfaction at seeing an institution so much wanted proceeding in a course of excellent management, and producing effects which promise to realise every thing its most sanguine friends could have hoped or anticipated.

## MUSIC.

## VOCAL SOCIETY.

THE best among many good things at the second concert, on Monday last, were Purcell's fine anthem, "O give thanks!" the Gloria of Haydn's first mass; and the quartet from *Oberon*, "Over the dark blue waters." The madrigals, "Have I found her?" by Bateson (first time of performance); and "So saith my fair," by Luca Marenzio, were effective, as usual: the basses here are particularly fine, both as to the quality of the voices, and the admirable management of the lights and shades. "The Pirate's Song," by Mr. E. Taylor, sung by himself, was less warmly received than it deserved to be. Not only was the composition melodious and pleasing throughout, but it was instrumented with great taste and judgment; the symphonies and accompaniments presenting an uninterrupted succession of charming effects for the orchestra. Miss Birch is a new and very decided acquisition to the vocal corps. We feel it due to Mrs. Seguin to observe, that she sang the recitative preceding Zingarelli's song, "Ombra adorata," with much delicacy; and the applause which followed must have convinced her that a considerable impression may sometimes be made on an audience, without the exercise of any uncommon physical force. The glees were well selected and charmingly sung; those for the male voices only, are especially delightful. The spirited chorus, "Quoniam," which forms the last movement of Haydn's Gloria, went with the utmost precision, and was most keenly relished by the audience, who *encored* it with enthusiasm. Between the two parts of the concert, a young harpiste, Miss Coward Richardson, performed a fantasia, in which she manifested a command



over her instrument, that gave considerable promise of future eminence. Q.

### DRAMA.

*Opera Buffa: English Opera House.*—Ricci, whose music is little known in this country, will become a favourite with the English, for the two best operas produced at the Lyceum have been his; namely, *Scaramuccia* and *Chiara di Rosenberg*, acted, for the first time, on Tuesday, to a very full house. The music is of an original order, and there are many sweet arias in the opera. The story is a simplified *Stège of Rochelle*\*—leaving out cannon and soldiery. The cast was strong, and did its best; but their forte is comic rather than serious, which this opera is. Miss F. Wyndham appeared as the *Princess*, and warbled most sweetly. Mdle. Blais was like a canary; Miss Glossop as usual; and Signors Torri, Catone, Bellini, and Ruggiero, in excellent voice. There were many encores.

*Adelphi.*—Mr. Yates has added the real Bedouin Arabs to the *real Jim Crow*—and his house, with such attractions, is nightly crowded.

*St. James's.*—*Guy Mannering*, with one of the best casts we remember for many years, was revived at Mr. Braham's beautiful little theatre, on Monday, with much success. We cannot individualise, as the whole was so excellent, that to particularise would be invidious; suffice it to say, that it embraces the whole strength of certainly the best English opera company in London. Mr. Leffer is in good repute as *Steady*, in the *Quaker*, which has been played very often, Harley being *Solomon*; Bennett, *Lubin*; and Miss Rainsforth, *Gillian*.

*Olympic.*—On Monday, a new burletta, which has been continued during the week, entitled, *Folly and Friendship*, was produced with tolerable success, Mrs. Honey being the magnet: she sang a couple of ballads in a most charming manner. We have seldom witnessed greater improvement, in a short time, than she exhibits both in her acting and singing. Selby, Vining, Oxberry, and Wyman, added, by their acting, to the success of this trifle, which will but "fit its hour on the stage." Madame Vestris, we are sorry to add, has been too unwell to act. Miss Murray played *Emeralda*, in *Riquet*, with much spirit.

*Queen's Theatre.*—Mr. Hill appeared in a new character on Wednesday, in an amusing farce called *A Down East Bargain*: he has so much humour, that he is sure to succeed; and it is well worth while to go to the Queen's, if it were only to hear him play the flute, a tune on which instrument is nightly encored: we have no doubt he will be as great, if not a greater, favourite than his countryman, Mr. Hackett. The other characters were well played by Messrs. Loveday, Reid, W. Davidge, Mrs. Loveday, Miss Wrighton, and Miss A. C. Grey; the last lady's place was, on Thursday, filled by Miss Treble, as Miss Grey was laid up with the influenza.

### VARIETIES.

*Weather-wisdom.*—This week has been more obedient to prediction: in the ensuing—"The sun, coming to Saturn's declination on the 30th, the month ends cold, with snow-storms." [This is very decided.] About Feb. 2d, "heavy rains and violent storms" are predicted. "Wind and sleet continue, and thick fogs or heavy clouds."—*Meteorological Almanac.* We are in-

\* This story has been very much dramatised during its existence, in addition to that already mentioned: at the Adelphi it was *The Chain of Gold*, and at the English Opera, *A Father's Crime*.

debted to Lieutenant Morrison for the annexed meteorological report at Cheltenham, contemporaneously with Sir D. Brewster's in Scotland; and it is but justice to him to quote a passage in his note to us:—"P.S. I find that I fell into an error as to the sun having the declination of *Saturn* on the 30th instant; it should be *Jupiter*; the weather will not, therefore, be quite so severe as I have predicted."

*State of the Thermometer at Cheltenham, January 11th and 12th, 1837.*

11th day, 2 P.M. 31°-3, 32°-4, 31°-5, 29°-6, 29°-7, 29°-8, 29°-9, 29°-10, 29°-11, 26°.  
12th day, 8 A.M. 31°-9, 32°-10, 33°-11, 34°-12, 34°-1 P.M. 35°-2, 35°-3, 35°-4, 35°-5, 36°-6, 38°-7, 41°-8, 42°-9, 44°-10, 44°.

*Dr. Macnish*, of Glasgow, the author of several literary and medical works of high merit, including the *Philosophy of Sleep*, and the *Anatomy of Drunkenness*, both very interesting productions, died last month, after a few days' illness, aged only 35. Dr. Macnish was of very retired habits.

*The Italian Opera* opens in three weeks. The season begins with the *Hermit*.

*Australian Expedition.*—The Beagle is fitting out at Woolwich, under Captain Wickham, and is to proceed, in a few weeks, with Lieutenants Gray and Lushington, for Swan River, on their expedition to explore Australia. Mr. Porter accompanies them as surgeon and naturalist.—*Newspapers.*

*King's College.*—The council of this Institution, in consequence of the charter to the London University doing away with religious distinctions, have issued a declaration of adherence to their original principles, and that, in their judgment, "there is no other sure foundation for national education, than the doctrines of the Christian religion." In their own establishment they continue to adhere to the church of England.

*The Epidemic.*—It has been calculated that about a thousand funerals took place within the bills of mortality on Sunday last.

An advertisement in the *Times* of Tuesday, reclaims, *inter alia*, a lost "knife, and other memorandums, of no use to any person but the owner." The knife, at least, must be an odd one.

*Sir John Soane.*—This distinguished and venerable professor of architecture of the Royal Academy died yesterday week: in our next we propose to give a brief memoir of his life and works.

*London's Magazine of Natural History, No. 1, New Series*, conducted by E. Charlesworth. (Longman and Co.)—This No. is what might be anticipated from Mr. Charlesworth's talents—the promise of a very excellent scientific work, in which the editor will dare to take his own original views, and offer his own independent opinions, without following any servile track, or giving us the Balaam of compilation. He distinguished himself in the geological section at Bristol; and this magazine shews that he is likely to continue in the same course of distinction. A notice of shells in the crag formation is a very interesting paper. Mr. C., we observe, criticises "The Naturalist" (and the Messrs. Neville and T. C. Wood) rather severely: *non nostrum!*

*Medical.*—The *Lancet* (January 21) gives us a long and interesting report of a meeting at Exeter Hall; the object of which is the formation of a British Medical Association, to redress grievances complained of in the existing constitution of the medical tripartite body—

\* Moon south, being 135° from *Mars* (a sesqui-square aspect), when the thermometer began to rise.

physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries,—chartered and incorporated with many privileges. Some strong language was used on the occasion; and a constitution was finally adopted. The same periodical contains a singular statement of the mal-conformation of the poor creature found in the Edgeware Road; and an account (with an engraving) of a remarkable operation in *lipoma*, performed by Mr. R. Liston, at the North London Hospital. It appears from this that our great operator reduced the extraordinary nasal protuberances of a shoemaker, named Snell; and sent him off *beautifully* cured in the space of a little month. Previously, the unfortunate man could hardly eat or breathe from the oppression and size of his monstrous deformities.

*The Wrangler.* No. 1. (Whittaker; and Watts, Wisbeach.)—A new literary monthly journal; the papers in which are honourable to the tastes and talents of the writers, and embrace a variety of well-chosen subjects. A poem, on Banwell Cave—that osteological wonder—is its most original feature.

### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

*In the Press.*

Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God, from the Facts and Laws of the Physical Universe, being the Foundation of Natural and Revealed Religion; by the late Dr. John McCulloch.—The French Revolution; a History, by Thomas Carlyle.—Poems, original and translated, by Charles Percy Wyatt, B.A.—Modern India; or, Illustrations of the Resources and Capabilities of Hindoostan, by Dr. Henry H. Spry, Bengal Medical Staff.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Rouillon's Bibliothèque Portative des Dames, Vols. IX. and X. Y. Histoire de la Grèce, par M. le Comte de Ségur, 3s. 6d. each.—Curiosities of Medical Experience, by Dr. Millingen, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.—Recollections of Europe, by J. F. Cooper, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.—The Path of Peace, by John S. C. Abbott, 24mo. 1s.—Bellenger's French Conversation, by Coghlan, 18mo. 4s.—Songs of the Sanctuary, by P. E. Butler, M.A. 32mo. 3s. 6d.—Discourses on the Beatitudes, by the Rev. R. Anderson, 12mo. 4s. 6d.; Discourses on the Romans, by the Same, new edition, 12mo. 9s.—Rev. T. Adam's Exposition of the Four Gospels, by the Rev. A. Westoby, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.—A Geographical, Statistical, and Commercial Account of the Russian Parts in the Black Sea, from the German, 8vo. 2s. 6d.—Rev. H. Venn's Essay on Zacharias, 32mo. 1s.—Memorial of F. R. H. Scorsby, by his Father, 12mo. 4s.—Manuela, the Executioner's Daughter; a Story of Madrid, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.—Historical Memoirs of his own Time, by Sir N. W. Wrasall, new edition, 4 vols. 8vo. 9l. 2s.—The Young Christian's Anecdote Library; Christian Martyrs, 32mo. 1s. 6d.—Falkner: a Novel, by the Author of "Frankenstein," 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

### METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1837.

January.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 19	From 30 to 39	29.89 to 29.80
Friday... 20	.... 30 .. 37	29.71 .. 29.64
Saturday... 21	.... 33 .. 43	29.59 .. 29.54
Sunday... 22	.... 37 .. 51	29.41 .. 29.29
Monday... 23	.... 45 .. 51	29.38 .. 29.35
Tuesday... 24	.... 44 .. 51	29.44 .. 29.57
Wednesday 25	.... 41 .. 44	29.55 .. 29.58

Winds, S. and S.E.

Cloudy, with frequent showers of rain.

Rain fallen, .925 of an inch.

Edmonton.

Latitude....51° 37' 32" N.

Longitude.... 3 51, W. of Greenwich.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

✂ *Metal Engraving.*—The orders for the *Lit. Gaz.* on this subject having exceeded the possibility of getting impressions of the plates from the printer in time to meet the demand, we are compelled to defer the publication till next week.

Correspondents who, under particular circumstances, request us to send them single copies of the *Literary Gazette*, had much better take it in regularly. This is the wisest way to learn what is thought of their own productions, and what others engaged on similar pursuits are doing. *Verbum sat.*—Ed.

We are sorry we cannot give H. (Harriet) the invitation she requests.

E. H. is also declined, with thanks.

## ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION,

PAUL MALL.  
The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists will be opened on Monday next, the 30th inst. and continue open daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.  
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

## THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH

ARCHITECTS, being desirous to evince their high respect for the Memory of Sir John Soane, R.A. Honorary Fellow, and their earliest Benefactor, whose Funeral will take place on Monday next, the 30th instant, offer the ordinary Meeting, which would otherwise be held on that Evening, until the Monday following, on which occasion the Charter of Incorporation, granted by His Majesty to this Institute will be laid on the Table. By order of the Council,  
T. L. DONALDSON,  
CHARLES FOWLER, } Honorary Secretaries.

23d January, 1837.

## MARYLEBONE LITERARY and

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Edwards Street, Portman Square.

Lectures on various Branches of Literature and Science are delivered every Monday Evening.

The Reading Rooms, supplied with the English and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, &c. &c.; together with a valuable Library, are open daily, for the use of the Members.

The Lectures during the ensuing quarter will be by J. Hemming, Esq. on Chemistry; Dr. Grant on Zoology; Dr. Ritchie on Natural Philosophy; E. Taylor, Esq. on Vocal Music; C. C. Clarke, Esq. on Early Poetry; W. Newton, Esq. on Woolen Manufacture.

The Lecture on Monday next will be on the Arabian Empire.

Subscription, Two Guineas per Annum.  
G. H. GARNETT, Hon. Sec.

## TO THE CLERGY, &amp;c. MR. BROSTER

still continues giving instruction in the System discovered and practised by him, in Edinburgh, in 1824, for the Restoration of the Organ of Speech, under every defect, either as Impediments, or Lipping, as well as Weakness of Voice, rendering the Duties of the Clergy more effective, without fatigue or exhaustion. References in proof, can be given to the highest authorities, including the testimonial from Sir David Brewster, and may be had of Mr. Thomas Broster, Surgeon, 4 Drompton Row, Knightsbridge. Terms, and every other particular, from Mr. Broster, at his residence, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.

## INVITATION CARDS.

La Riviere's Unique Perforated Invitation Cards, which form Transparent Writing, with Envelopes, perforated and embossed, are now ready, and, together, form the most elegant mode of sending Invitations, ever presented to the Nobility and Gentry.

The Trade may be supplied at the Agents, Riddle and Meymott, 25 Paternoster Row, London.

## NOTICE.—Advertisements having

appeared within these last few days calculated to, and which, perhaps, may mislead the Trade, S. MORDAN & Co. in justice to themselves and the Public, beg to inform their Friends, and the Trade generally, that their Business is conducted as usual at 22 Castle Street, Finsbury, London.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA LONDINENSIS.

The Proprietor of the above work begs to inform those Gentlemen who may have set incomplete, that the same may be made perfect, at the following reduced prices:—Per volume, with Engravings, plain, 1s. 1s.; or, with Engravings, coloured, 1s. 1s. 6d.

W. Edwards, 12 Ave Maria Lane, London.

## PORTRAIT of the late SIR JOHN

SOANE, R.A.; engraved by Jas. Thomson, from the original Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The Portrait and Memoir are also published in Part LX. of the National Portrait Gallery. Price 2s. 6d.  
London: J. Fisher, Son, and Co.

## COFFEE.—S. PARKER having perfected

his Patent Steam-Fountain Coffee-Pot, confidently recommends it to the Public. It produces most economically and rapidly, over an open fire, an Extract of Coffee more aromatic in quality and delicious in taste, than can be made by any other machine. Every variety, with printed testimonials of its advantage, may be seen at No. 12 Argyll Place, Regent Street, where, also, are on sale his Patent Indian, Argyl, and original Siambura Lamps.

## The Five following Tracts:—

DJOURNAL, Lady Hester Stanhope's Romantic Recollections: Remains of the Part of Palestine, Beirut and Mount Lebanon; Court of a Turkish Country House at Salahiye; Convent of St. Antonio, near Edessa, are published this day, in Part X. of "Fisher's Views in Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor," &c. Demy 4to.

N.B. An entirely new edition of Part I. (the original Plans having been worn out) will be published March 1st, and be continued monthly.

To be completed in Ten Monthly Parts, Part I. price 2s. of Family Prayers for Every Morning and Evening throughout the Year; with Additional Prayers for special occasions. By John Morison, D.D.

March 1st will be published,

## Memoir of the Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A.

By William Jones, author of "Testamentary Counsel;" with a Preface, by the Rev. James Sherman.

\* \* \* Be particular in ordering "Rowland Hill's Memoir," with Mr. Sherman's Preface.

London: Fisher, Son, and Co.; Cammings, Dublin; and

Oliphant, Edinburgh.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

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ON MONDAY, JANUARY 30, AND FOUR

FOLLOWING DAYS.

Among which are the *Galerie du Palais Royal*, 2 vols.; *Musee Francais*, 4 vols.; *du Duc d'Orleans*, 3 vols.; *Le Brun*, 3 vols.; *Deuchar's Etchings*, 2 vols., all in morocco; *Neale's Westminster Abbey*, 2 vols., largest paper; *Moule's Great Britain*; *Adam's Architecture*, 3 vols. in 1; *Nichols's Progresses of Elizabeth* and *James I.* complete in Paris; *Boydell's Shakespeare*, 9 vols. morocco; *Patrick, Lowth, and Whitty's Commentaries*, 8 vols.;  *Evelyn's Sylva*, 2 vols.; *Barton's American Flora*; *Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 2 vols.; *Burke's Speeches*, 4 vols.; *Bewick's Birds*, morocco; *Bewick's Asop*, large paper; *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, 5 vols.; *Cox's Memoirs of Walpole*, 3 vols.; *Warton's English Poetry*, 4 vols.

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ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

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## BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

ITALY, BY SIR ARTHUR BROOKE FAULKNER.

Early in February will be published,

I T A L Y.—Letters to the Right

Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, &c. &c. Containing the Details of a recent Visit to Italy, with Remarks on the present Crisis of our Affairs.

By Sir A. B. FAULKNER.

Author of "A Visit to Germany and the Low Countries,"

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Six Volumes of the Musical Library have been published—Three of Instrumental, and Three of Vocal Music, which may be had, uniformly bound: the first Four, price 10s. 6d. each; the last Two, price 12s. 6d. each. Also, Three Volumes of the Supplement to the Musical Library, price 7s. 6d. each.

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